

The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

NO. 9.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS AYNE, II. D.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate, Accoucher of the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Lectured to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Lectured to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 4-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[Cm29] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Hewitt, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Hogg, Esq., Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One Door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitby and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the Free Office, Newmarket, Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scalds, Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHES, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

S. S. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, as a Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 1st 1853. 1f-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
LET BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GODD Sheds and Bldgs. and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 1f-1

SAMUEL M. ACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND VICTORIAN
CHURCHES.
[Cm29] Church Street, Toronto.

POETRY.

From Ballou's Pictorial.
The Snow-Bird.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGER.

Gly wanderer of the wintry air,
Blithe drifting to and fro:
A cheerful life amid the storm—
Companion of the snow.

The light of summer decks thy wings,
Fluttering my path along;
Art thou a tenant of the cloud,
Or feathered slave of song?

Although the storm pipes on the hill,
And deep the wintry gloom,
Thy presence greets the earth again,
And makes the meadows bloom.

Why leave thy snug, warm nest to-day,
Amid the howling wind?
Did hunger drive thee from thy home,
In the uncharted air?

Are there no berries on the tree?
Why seek'st thou man's aid?
Our Heavenly Father sent thee here
To cheer our solitude.

LITERATURE.

A Novel Wooing.

It was on the return of Mr. F. from a lecture on Phrenology, to the city of B., that one morning, Harry G. entered his study, and after some desultory conversation, commenced looking over some phrenological charts, that were arranged before him. While thus engaged, he noticed one of the head of Miss Emily B., of C. copiously marked. He examined it, and became much interested, as it described a person of an original mind, and superior character. As he laid it aside, Mr. F. said:—

"That person there described I met during my absence, and she possessed a mind so well formed that I took a chart of her head. I consider her quite a model of female worth. She possesses all the qualities for a good wife and mother."

Now Harry was a young man of fine intellectual powers, which had been improved by culture, but he was decidedly odd. He had a spice of romance in his disposition, and was a firm believer in Phrenology. He depended on that science mainly to give him an insight into the character of her whom he should choose as a partner for life.

That lady in question seemed to possess all those qualifications which he had been so long seeking for; and a most novel idea entered his mind. He determined to write to her, and state his ideas upon the subject of matrimony; acquaint her with the circumstance of seeing the chart of her head, and request a correspondence, with the view, that it resulted in the mutual satisfaction of both parties, they should meet; and if they could love, should marry. He acted accordingly, and requested of Mr. F. a note to the lady, stating the sincerity of his motives, and the respectability of his character; which he enclosed in his letter, and forwarded. He waited in a state of feverish anxiety, but at length an answer came, and the lady granted his request. The letter breathed the spirit of modesty and good sense. The lady stipulated for six months' correspondence after which they were to meet.

From this time they wrote regularly, upon various topics; but the personal appearance of each was never once the subject of allusion. Harry's high opinion of his fair correspondent was enhanced upon the reception of every letter, until he became thoroughly in love with his incognita; and he began most earnestly to long for the expiration of his probation. It was with a beating heart that he took his seat in one of the cars of the railroad which was to convey him to the city of C., where his fair innamorata resided.

Now the question was to be solved, could she love him? He was not handsome, yet he had an intelligent countenance, a dark expressive eye, and a good figure; but he forgot all his advantages of person or station in his anxiety to create a good impression. He never once asked if she were beautiful; for he felt if she was not positively ugly, he could love. After alighting at a station, and a walk of a few minutes, he found himself before a small but beautiful cottage, which bore marks of taste and refinement in its occupants. He knocked, and it seemed to him that his heart knocked full as loudly against his breast as his knuckles knocked against the door. When the door was opened, our lover-hero was greeted with an unexpected sight of a diminutive crooked form, a pair of spectacles, and red hair, which were the principle features in the tout ensemble of his fair receiver. Now, red hair was Harry's aversion. The lady, for such she evidently appeared, conducted him into a pretty parlor, where music and books showed the taste of the fair owner. After a short scrutiny, Harry turned to the odd little figure beside him and requested to see Miss B.

"She is before you," said his companion. He was thunderstruck, and stood gazing at her without motion, but at length collected his scattered wits, and tried to commence a conversation "under difficulties." He introduced himself as her unknown correspondent, and explained that he had come to make a personal acquaintance. She answered him with modesty and good sense, telling him that their intercourse must be on the terms of friendship, until they became more intimately known to each other. They conversed long and pleasantly, and he soon found himself admiring her voice, which was soft and sweet; and before he left, her winning manner had so charmed him, that he had quite forgotten her hair and spectacles. Thus their intercourse continued for a week at the expiration of which time he made her an offer of his heart and hand.

She hesitated ere she replied, but smilingly said, "Harry, you are far from over-coming your aversion to red hair."

sion to red hair and crooked form as to wish to make me your wife?"

He replied that he loved her, and cared not what was the color of her hair, so long as she would consent to be his. An answer was promised to be given on the following morning.

As early as propriety would admit on the morning, our friend Harry again sought his beloved, but was greatly surprised to be received by one so like, and yet so unlike her, to whom he had been paying his court. There she stood with a sweet smile on her lips, and a laughing light in her hazel eye, without those distinguished marks of person which had first attracted his notice. He almost doubted his senses, until she spoke in the clear sweet tones, when he sprang forward and seizing her hand, begged her to explain the mystery.

She smiled as she said, "you must forgive my ruse, Harry; you said personal beauty had no weight with you and I wished to prove you. You see me now in my proper shape and person. Can you love me as well as when I wore specs and a red wig?"

He could answer only, by gazing admiringly upon her graceful little figure, so delicate, yet so spirited, and those soft brown curls alighting her face, eloquent with sweetness.

Harry was of course enchanted. The sequel may be guessed. Harry is a firm believer in phrenology.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, March 29.
The steamship Asia, Capt. Lord, arrived at this port last night en route for Boston. The dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, the 17th, being one week later than the Atlantic. No event of a startling nature had occurred during the week.

Public attention was greatly centred upon the doings of the Vienna Conference, which was formally inaugurated on the 15th inst. Hopes and fears were about equally balanced as to the probability of peace resulting from the Conference.

From the seat of war, the most important intelligence is that the Allies have re-opened fire on Sebastopol with good effect.

The Roebuck Committee was still prosecuting enquiries into the conduct of the war. A manifesto by the new Emperor of Russia to his army is interpreted as a warlike demonstration.

Further by the Asia.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO HIS ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3rd.—"I, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and of the South, and Country, it has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have lost our common father and benefactor in the midst of his unvaried care for Russian arms. The Emperor Nicholas Paul Orlitch, my most beloved father has departed to eternity. His last words were:—

"I thank the glorious loyal guards, who in 1825 served Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet. I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld Russian tranquility is secure both within and without. Then war to her enemies. I love my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or to do anything more. May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia."

(Signed) ALEXANDER.
A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the "N." the initial of Nicholas. The manifesto concludes:—"May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks, as a terror to the foe, and the glory of Russia."

(Signed) ALEXANDER.
According to English accounts, Nicholas advised Alexander to make peace, even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea. Russian accounts say Nicholas passed his last hours in the consolations of religion, having bid adieu to all the members of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy."

Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorsky and Arsenyev, and also of his favorite grenadiers of the household and personal attendants. All except the family retired. He asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's Prayer. At the words, "will be done on earth as it is in heaven," Nicholas fervently responded, "always, always." Soon afterwards he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours. At noon he said something about a message to a dear friend not named, and something of Alexander, and the garrison of Sebastopol. A few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the Chapelle Argente, until March 16th, when it was buried with the usual Imperial solemnity.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Congress in Vienna formally met on Thursday, the 15th March. There were present 4 French, 2 English, 2 Austrian, and 2 Turkish representatives. The Russian plenipotentiary was not present.

Telegraph reports say that the discussion of the general basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

Rumors are current that Austria and England would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that Napoleon absolutely insists on that condition. The Russian plenipotentiary is said to have refused to accept of this condition.

LATER.—Vienna, Friday Night.—At conference yesterday, the Plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceedings were entered into for the fourth basis, and the interpretation as given to them by the allies having been set forth, the representatives of Russia accept them verbally.

One of the Plenipotentiaries was hereupon deputed to draw up a minute or protocol of this, which is to be signed to-morrow (Saturday), the first thing, when the Ambassadors meet, and this document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The mission of Gen. Weydel has completely failed. Prussia refused to accede to the treaty with the allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the conference.

SEBASTOPOL.

The Allies have resumed firing upon the town.

Letters of the 1st March explain the discrepancy between French & Russian accounts of the storming of a redoubt on the night of February 23rd; both accounts were correct. The French did storm and capture two Russian redoubts, but finding them not tenable from a murderous fire on wall batteries, they blew up the redoubts and retired with the loss of 100 killed and 100 wounded.

February 27.

The dead were buried during a truce of one hour.

The following is Menschikoff's last dispatch:—"During last night we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortification—it was impossible for the enemy to prevent us."

Nothing of importance has occurred at Eupatoria.

March 2nd.

Blaklava advices report sickness decreasing—weather clear and frosty. Three miles of railway now in operation. The allies rear is generally strengthened.

Burgoyne, chief of engineers, has left, and is succeeded by General Jones, who recommended, contrary to Napier's advice, an attack on Cronstadt.

March 3rd.

The Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner, the Inkermann valley, and are erecting a mortar battery at Kanara to threaten Blaklava, and have sunk two more ships in Sebastopol harbor.

March 7th.

The following is from an official French despatch:—

"Information of the death of Nicholas has just arrived. Yesterday we threw rockets on Kamiesch, which set the town on fire. Two Russian officers have deserted to the English. Our siege works are proceeding with the greatest activity."

(Signed) BRUAT, Vice-Admiral.

MARCH 8.—Nothing important—the reported battle in which Osten Sacken was reported wounded, is false.

The Austrian Government had notified the French and English that the mission of Archduke William to St. Petersburg is an act of sympathy merely, and has no political object. Austria has addressed another circular to the Germanic Federal Government, dated 8th March, informing him that an Austrian Commission will present a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic Contingent.

Prussia, by decree, likewise dated March 8th, prohibits the exportation of contraband of war. This circular insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that Emperor Alexander has authorized Gortschakoff to negotiate for peace, on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor.

Prussia, also, issued a Circular, dated March 8th, to its diplomatic consular agents, stating, there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace.

Alexander is said to have written to the King of Prussia, soliciting advice.

The King of Prussia has notified England and France of Nicholas's death, and the Emperor of Austria has written to Napoleon—he thinks negotiations will lead to peace. Menschikoff has gone to Moscow.

The Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg from the Crimea. It is not true that Michael is killed.

Osten Sacken now commands within Sebastopol.

THE DANUBE.

Odessa.—No news of importance; Count Lamerzky is organizing at Simulka a 2nd Regiment of Turkish Cossacks, in which Poles will be enrolled.

Disturbances have occurred in Syria. Fifteen hundred Turkish troops have gone to Beyrout.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Liverpool market exhibited considerable animation, but at a general decline upon the quotations by the Atlantic, which reaches in some cases to 1d per lb. in cotton. Breadstuffs firm, and prices had slightly advanced. Indian Corn sold at previous quotations. The circular of Milligan, Evans & Co., quotes Western Canal Flour at 42s per barrel. In Provisions no change of moment had occurred. London money market growing easier. Consols remain steady at 93 1/2.

A most heart-rending transaction occurred at Midway, Ind., on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when said snake coiled around his body, and, with his entire strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.—Louisville Daily News.

The Halifax Journal says it is expected that 2000 men will be obtained in the United States, who are to be left at Halifax long enough to be drilled and disciplined.

Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, March 30.

Last night after the report left, the discussion on Mr. Cameron's motion was continued until the adjournment of the House. It was finally carried as follows:—"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, informing her Majesty that the Legislature of this Province during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed an act by which it is declared there should be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the Clergy Reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, and providing for the salaries of existing incumbents that the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, in as much as they are unable to meet with their Bishops and Clergy in synod, in their several dioceses, to form rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believed they are under restrictions from the existence of Imperial statute against the holding of such Synods, and in as much as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of Bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause measures to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament, during its present session to remove all obstructions that may exist, or may be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several dioceses in this Province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops; provided that such regulations and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this province, nor to any act or acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto."

YEAS—Alley, Bell, Bellingham, Bourassa, Brodeur, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Cassault, Chabon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Clapair, Chisholm, Clarke, Cooke of Ottawa, Crawford, Crysel, Daly, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dorion, Drummond, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Egan, Felton, Ferris, Fournier, Galt, Gamble, Gill, Hincks, Holton, Jobin, Langlois, Laporte, Larvill, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Sir A. N. McNab, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morrison of Niagara, Murney, Papin, Pothier, Powell, Rawlin, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Souerelle, Tache, Thibodeau, Whitney, Wilson, and Yielding—70.

NAYS—Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Christie, Church, Cook of Oxford South, Darche, Delong, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Lumsden, McDonald, Glegg, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Munro, Niles, Patrick, Rolph, Sanborn, Seatcherd, Smith of Northumberland West, Spence, Tergill, and Wright—30.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, a Committee was appointed to draw out an address to Her Majesty upon the said resolution. Mr. Cameron then reported the said address, was read, &c., at the clerk's Table.

Mr. Cameron moved that the House do concur in the said address.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the following be added to the Address:—"and provided also, that nothing in this Address shall be understood as giving any authority to the British Government to veto the appointment of any Bishop so to be appointed."

YEAS—Mackenzie, Fraser, and Rolph—3 NAYS 58.

The question being again proposed upon the Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion—

Mr. Brown moved in amendment that the said Address be not now incurred in, but that it be referred back to the Committee with instructions to amend the prayer thereof, so that the repeal of the English statutes affecting the Church of England in Canada shall be its sole demand, that no new provisions may be imposed by the Imperial Parliament but that the said Church and all other Churches may be left entirely free from the control of Imperial statutes.

YEAS—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Brown, Christie, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Hartman, Mackenzie, Munro, Rolph, Sanborn, and Spence—13.

NAYS—Bellingham, Cartier, Cameron, Chabon, Chisholm, Clarke, Crawford, Crysel, Daoust of Beauharnois, Dionne, Dorion of Northumberland, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Egan, Felton, Ferris, Fournier, Gamble, Hincks, Langlois, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Sir A. N. McNab, Marchildon, Masson, Mongenais, Morrison of Niagara, Poulton, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Thibodeau, and Wilson—46.

The question then being put upon the Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion, it was agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, the Address was ordered to be engrossed, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Committee communicating the said Address, and requesting the concurrence of their honors.

Thereafter.

To-day, after the routine business was disposed of, Mr. Whitney brought in a bill to transfer to the Corporation of the city of Montreal, all the property, rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by the Wardens of the House of Industry in the city of Montreal.

Mr. Felton moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee appointed to inquire into certain alleged corrupt practices of members of the late Administration to report forthwith to this House in detail. The testimony at

ready taken by them in the prosecution of the inquiry confined them.

After a short conversation, Mr. Hincks said that he and his friends thought he was treated with great injustice in having charges held over his head without any opportunity being afforded him of "refuting" them. That day he had a letter sent to him in which it was said the charges the Committee would investigate, were reduced to nine in number, viz:—Grand Trunk Railroad Stock; Portland Railroad Stock; Victoria Bridge Building Lots; Montreal Court House; Point Levy; Hamilton Court House; St. John's; Marig, Caen; Toronto, Debutantes, and Montreal loan. Who could make anything of such charges as these, there was no prosecutor, no one was responsible, and if he were acquitted by the committee he would not have the satisfaction of reducing any person to say that he had brought charges which he could not substantiate.

Messrs. Brown, Dorion, Aikins and Smith said that the exigencies of the charges was not the fault of the Committee but of the reference. The motion had been made by Solicitor General Smith, who was the accuser. If anybody were to be held to be in that position. The Committee were directed to inquire into all the charges made or that might be made against the members of the ministry.

After a great deal more conversation during which it was proposed that the House should pass a resolution requiring the Committee to report in three weeks, instead of the one proposed by Mr. Felton.

Mr. Hincks suggested that the whole thing should be left to the Committee, with the understanding that they should report as early as possible, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Mackenzie introduced a bill to enable the Trustees of the Public Burying Ground at Toronto to sell a part thereof, and to purchase a new ground in lieu thereof.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, that they had concurred in the address of the House respecting the repeal of the disabilities affecting the members of the Church of England.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley moved the House into Committee of the whole, and passed resolutions to explain the Customs Act—a mistake having occurred in its translation respecting basting sugars, and a bill was introduced founded thereon; read three times and passed forthwith in order to go into effect on the 22nd day as the Customs Act.

EUROPE AND AFRICA UNITED BY TELEGRAPH.—A recent Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris contains fresh information in respect to the telegraph line which is intended to unite Europe to Africa, and probably to India. The cable is already laid down between Spezzia, in Northern Italy, and Cape Caron, on the Island of Corsica.

After having traversed Corsica, the Straits of Bonifacio, and the Island of Sardinia, the line departing from Cape Spartineto, the southernmost point of Sardinia, will proceed to the Isle of Gallia, thence to the Island of Talorea, which is adjacent to the African shore. From this point two branches will proceed—one towards Calley, for the accommodation of Algeria, the other towards Cape Bon, to gain the Island of Malta and the Levant. A valley of a thousand metres in depth (over half a mile) which separates Cape Spartineto from the Isle of Gallia, offers some difficulties to the carrying of the telegraph cable in that part of the Mediterranean, but no doubt is entertained of complete success.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A dreadful explosion took place at the Midland Coal Pits, in Chesterfield, Virginia, on Thursday the 20th instant, attended with serious loss of life. The pits were considered perfectly safe and free from foul air, and in making a blast an old shot, sinking accidentally crashed, from which poured forth a violent mass of gas that became ignited. The explosion caused the earth for miles around to vibrate and rock like a twig in the wind. Thirty-four persons were instantly killed, and about twenty more so badly burned that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. Over one hundred miners were fortunately out of the pit at the time. Every effort was made to rescue those that were alive. Dead men were found with the flesh charred to their bones, holding shovels, picks and drills in their hands. The flesh on those still alive is hurried to the bone, as if it had been wasted.—C. C. Advocate.

The Toronto Colonist says:—The Montreal papers state, the expenses of the late visit of Sir Edmund Head and suite to that city, which the Corporation will have to pay, will amount to the nice little sum of £493 10s. 4d., and they express their anger that so much has been expended, reminding us of the words of the poet—

"Wine and dinner, mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda water the day after."

SENATOR'S ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, as Robert French, servant of Mr. Jas. Wallace, of this town, was hewing wood on the First Concession of Whitby, near Lynce's Creek, he seriously cut his foot to a large extent, and the blood flowed profusely. He walked home in this state, and, with the great pain torturing, took and sewed it up. Since then medical aid has been sent for.—Whitby Communicator.

AS SEEN THRU A GLASS.—"Shakespeare breathes here a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, 'I will die doing a happy deed, both for my own, and family's sake.'" If such there be, let him repent, and have the power to him sent, and let him pay a happy winter, he in advance equally pay the printer.

AMUSEMENT.
Appeal to a Reckless.
Dear Charles, be persuaded to wed.
I have been thinking of you,
And how I should like to see you,
So have done with your doubt and delay.
With soul as adapted to mingle,
No wonder the neighbors are saying
"This fellow, you should be single!"

You may dream of poetical frame,
But out of his may come a fairer,
The way of a man is to marry,
And here I am willing to own,
After solemnly thinking upon it,
I'd very much rather be known
By a beautiful son than a sonnet!

Then, Charles, did your doubting good by,
And think of all fantastic alms,
I'll be sworn you're a girl in your eye,
"Tis your duty to be in your arms.
Forget this little maiden of years,
A beautiful daughter of years,
With virtue and grace to plenty,
And here I am willing to own,
After solemnly thinking upon it,
I'd very much rather be known
By a beautiful son than a sonnet!

Don't search for an "angel" in a minute,
Forgetting you win in the sequel,
The thing of all, you'd be in it,
With a mind so very unequal!
The angels, it must be confessed,
In this world are rather uncommon;
And allow me, dear Charles, to suggest,
You'd be rather content with a woman!

Then Charles be persuaded to wed,
For a sensible fellow like you,
I'd high time to think of a led,
And a woman and coffee for two.
So have done with your doubt and delay,
With soul as adapted to mingle,
No wonder the neighbors are saying
"This fellow, you should be single!"

A Dutch Blacksmith.—Colonel F., a
very irritable and impatient man, had occasion
once, while passing on horse-back
through a small town in the West, to patronize
a Dutch Blacksmith.

"Are you the smith?" he asked of a stout,
black-bearded, smoking, dirty old man, who
came out of the shop to look at the horse's
feet with his right. "You wish him to have
new shoes?"

"No sir," said the Colonel in his quick
way. "Set the shoes on his forefeet—that's
all."

"Set the shoes on his forefeet—yah, I
understand. I will have him in vum huge
shoe?"

The Colonel went away, and returning
at the appointed time, found the Dutch smith
still at work on his horse. He was very
wroth when he saw the state of affairs; but
he went away again with the promise that
in a "vun half hour" longer the shoes would
be set. After dinner, in no very mild
humor, he made his appearance again at the
shop, and asked "what was to pay."

"Four shillings," was the reply.

"Four shillings! it is an imposition!" ex-
claimed the Colonel. "I never paid
over a shilling for setting a shoe in my life."

"Werry vell," nodded Meinheer. "Yun
shilling for vum shoe—I set do four shoes—
datus four shillings—nichts!"

"Niek! the old Niek!" roared the ex-
cited traveler. "Who told you to set more
than the two shoes?"

"By doonder!" said the smith, "you tell
me yourself."

"It's a falsehood—a lie—a
mine coat! You say set the shoes on
de four feet!"

"So I did! the two shoes on the fore-
feet!"

"Cut in Himmel! ish der mann crazy!
This shoes on four feet! Von hat on dree
heid as moonish!"

"You eternal f-f-fool!" exclaimed the
Colonel, who snarled when much excited.
"I set the fore shoes on these two feet,
you f-f-blundering Dutchman."

"Set four shoes on two feet! Ha, ha,
ha!" laughed the smith scornfully and
angrily. "Hundert thousand blitzen! you
tarn Yankee!"

"You w-w-wooden-headed Dutch-
man!"

"You Yankee gosse! monkey! vum tam
jacks—fool!"

The Colonel replied, clattering worse than
ever; the smith struck his fists and jabbered
Dutch, his knowledge of English being ex-
hausted; and thus they had it "back and
forth," until a mutual acquaintance came up
and explained the matter. The Colonel
paid the charge, laughing at the mistake;
while Meinheer snarled fiercely, cursing
coarsely the language which made "fool"
for two feet, or two feet four feet—any
way out the right way—doonder and bliz-
zen!

That was rather a "fast" specimen of juren-
ile "Young America," not yet inducted in the
trousers, who said one day recently to his
father—

"Father, come and get me this apple."—
There being no immediate signs of compliance,
the young "chip" exclaimed—

"Father, why don't you start! I always
start when you tell me!"

"Have your neighbor as yourself," said a
person to an honest member of his flock—
"The Lord help him, then," replied latter,
"for I hate myself like pizen ever since I let
Righteous Skinning cheat me out of the lob-
tail mar."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. C. BLISS,
Respectfully announces to the Public that
he has taken the House of Mr. James Mealy,
Angus Street, where he will carry on the
business of a

TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past
patrons and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED,
Prosser's Chronicle of
England, France, and Spain.

British Poets—3 vols.
British Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.
Coleridge's Works.
Parley's Tales about Ireland.
For sale cheap, at the
NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

600 bunches of Shingles
FOR SALE.
For Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—
Apply to the NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

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Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

Port & Son's COPPER PENS!

THE Subscriber has received an Agency for the
sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is author-
ized to sell at Wholesale at the Maker's Price.
R. H. SMITH.
Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1854.

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber has respectfully to inform his
customers that the Jubilee of Toronto and sur-
rounding country, that he has received his NEW
GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Of superior style and quality; having been pur-
chased at the best British and Foreign Markets for cash,
and imported by himself direct, which enables him
to submit an assortment, which in variety, style,
and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Re-
versible Cloth, which he is prepared to make up in
the most approved style. Also, a splendid assort-
ment of French and English Trousers—made up
with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions,
have also come to hand; and persons desirous of
being supplied with well made and fashionable
Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his
stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He
has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter
wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete,
amongst which will be found some very cheap goods,
and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies,
Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.

Men's Outer Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whit-
ney, Mutton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silurian, Siberian,
Satinette, Canada Whiskey, Flossie, and other
Cloths.

French, Dress, Tail, Shooting and Business Coats,
of Travelling, Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible,
Beaver, Whitney, Mutton, Saxony, Lion Skin,
Silurian, Siberian, Satinette, Canada Whiskey, Flossie,
Cassimere, Doekien, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests—Of all the above materials; also in
Satin, Plush Velvet, Silk, Mott Antique, and other
fashionable materials.

Men's Trowsers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doekien,
Tweed, Corduroy, Mott Antique, Canada Tweeds, Flossie,
Satinette, and other fashionable materials.

Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable
for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trowsers.

Also a decidedly cheap lot of

DRY GOODS.

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), 5d. per yd., worth 7d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 5d. " " 9d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 7d. " " 10d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 9d. " " 11d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 11d. " " 13d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 13d. " " 15d.

500 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 15d. " " 17d.

50 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 17d. " " 19d.

50 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 19d. " " 21d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 21d. " " 23d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 23d. " " 25d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 25d. " " 27d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 27d. " " 29d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 29d. " " 31d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 31d. " " 33d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 33d. " " 35d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 35d. " " 37d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 37d. " " 39d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 39d. " " 41d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 41d. " " 43d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 43d. " " 45d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 45d. " " 47d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 47d. " " 49d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 49d. " " 51d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 51d. " " 53d.

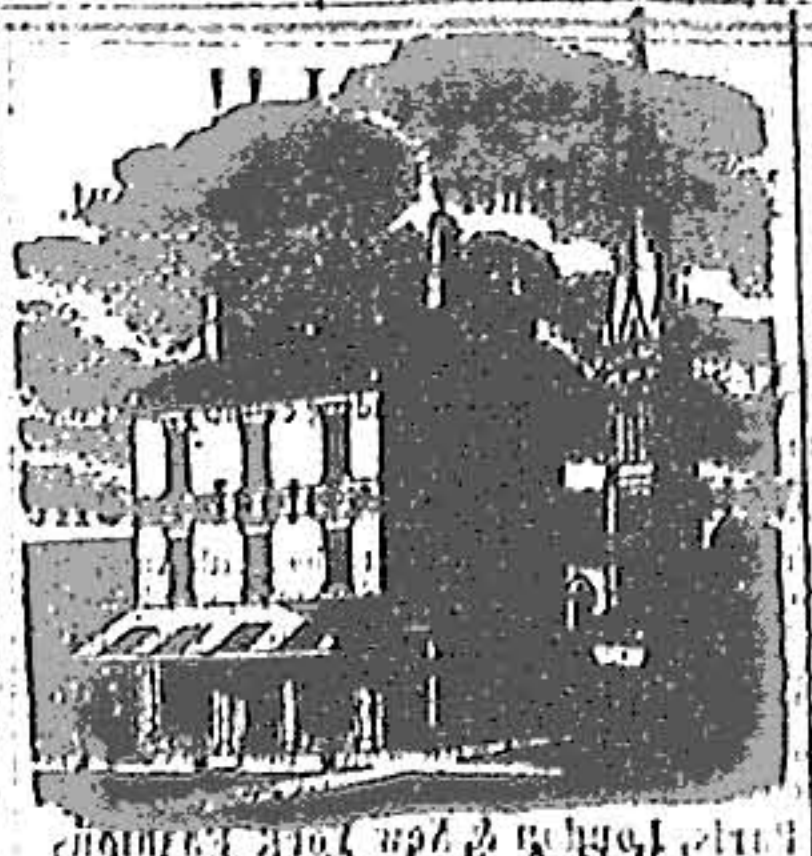
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100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 61d. " " 63d.



JAMES B. RYAN,
CROKER OF YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS, TORONTO.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,

WINE AND LIQUORS.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Toronto, September 14, 1853.

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND

MILLINERY,

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of

Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal pa-
trons he has received from his numerous
friends, and to inform them that he has opened
out in the above premises, a large and well-selected
assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, com-
prising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be
found every variety of Shawl, Fur, Silk, Satin,
Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions.
Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Caps and Circulars;
Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every
other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remondor 84 Yonge Street. B3

A. H. BARR,

84, Yonge Street,
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854.

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

sign of the

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand), 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

TS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz.
St. Lawrence, viz. *St. John, St. James, and City of*
Manchester, together with other shipments to follow
during the season, a complete assortment of Bir-
mingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a
general supply of Tools and other Articles of Amer-
ican Manufacture. Builders, Millwrights, Mechan-
ics, and generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods, &c., at a small ad-
vance of Cost Price.

May 27, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE

No. 33, King Street East, Toronto.

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's
and Boy's Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and
as it must be cleared out during the next few
weeks, he makes room for large Fall Importations,
which will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at
Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style.
Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

T. LAWSON.

Toronto, May 15, 1854.

ROADHOUSE'S

Furniture Ware Room,

NEWMARKET.

JAMES ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for
sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture.

Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Or-
namental Work, made to order.

Furnishings on the shortest
notice.

Newmarket, February 17, 1854.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Family

Medicine have arrived here, and are for sale
by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

BEARN & POTTER, Mathematical Instrument Makers, OPTICIAN AND JEWELLER.

54, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks,
Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophi-
cal and Optical Instruments,
Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery
Repaired and Warranted.
Toronto, October 26, 1854.

DR. J. N. EBOE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to
the public in general for their liberal pa-
tronsage hitherto, and would respectfully in-
vite to his customers who are unacquainted
with his business arrangements, that he will,
to prevent disappointment, to them in future,
be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SEC-
OND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH,
and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each
Month, when he will be most happy to at-
tend to those who may require his services
in any of the branches of his profession, or
to make good any operation previously war-
ranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profes-
sion, and his long residence in the Village of
Newmarket, and its vicinity, will, he trusts,
still be sufficient to recommend him to the
public as a skilful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT.

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling
cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL,
or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person
particularly desiring his services, at any time,
by leaving a written request at his residence,
Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and
durability. Charges moderate in all instances.
For operations over One Pound credit will be
given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPACH,

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye
Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpen-
tine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and
Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of
Fancy Goods, as Soap, Perfum-
eries, Hair Oils, Dye,
Pencilcases, &c., &c.

AGENTS?

For the "Florida de Calcium" from St. Cathar-
ines a Spring, an article fast superseding all
other mineral waters, for its powerful curative
properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pul-
monic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Man-
ufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines,
Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will
find it to their interest to give us a call.

Terms: LIBERAL.

35 KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, July 22, 1853.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and
conspicuous House, known as the

RAILROAD HOTEL,

Situated on the Main St. in the Town of Newmarket,
on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House
is substantially built of brick, with abundance of
Stabling, Sheds, and every accommodation neces-
sary for doing an extensive business. The premises
comprise six acres of excellent Land, with two con-
siderable fronts. This property offers to any person
possessed of moderate capital, and business habits,
an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court
House, in which are held the public meetings of the
Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Soci-
ety meetings, and other public gatherings, is situated
on the premises. Possession may be had immedi-
ately. For particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid,
to the subscriber, on the Premises.

JAMES FORTSYTH.

June 1st 1854.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament.

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto.

President, I. C. GILMER.

Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

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M. P. HAYS,

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.

ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

WHIPS, &c.

OF every description; together with every
article in the Trade, manufactured and for
Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,

Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER, LEATHER, LEATHER!!!

All kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's
Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS.

THOMAS NIXON
KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, an assort-
ment of

BOOKS,

including

Dickens' complete Works, 2 vols.
Byron's Life, Correspondence, and Poetical Works,
Milton's Poetical Works; Wordsworth's, do.
Pope's and Comper's do.—Humphrey's Tales,
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Young's, Blight
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The Works of David Swift; The Tale Teller,
Bechan's Domestic Medicine; Broken Bud,
Franklin's Life and Essays; Beauties of Temper-
ance.

Watson's Vegetable Physiology,
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Fletcher's Life of Christ,
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Sandford and Weston; Rural Economy,
Domestic Portraiture; Poems of Ossian,
Moore's Poems; Lecture to Young Women,
Shakespeare's Works—complete.
New American Almanac.

The Young Mother—by Alcott—Young Husband,
by Alcott.
Pocket Almanac; Pollock's Course of Time,
The Young Lady's Book, History of Charles the XII
Truth and Simplicity; Leonora Manual,
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; Mechanics Text Book,
Scripture Manual; Country School,
Benjamin's Arithmetic; The Mary's,
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises,
Elements of Metaphysics; My Grand Parents,
Life of Josephine—Precept upon Precept,
Young Lady's Companion—Brown's Concordance,
Pl